

TUESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1893, Subscription by Mail Post-Paid.

DAILY AND BUNDAY, Per Month Postage to Foreign Countries added.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY SUN, issued e-morrow morning, must be handed in this evening before 6 o'clock.

Not a Subject of Jocosity.

The Washington Post declares with unseemly flippancy, and in total disregard of the facts, that "the Chicago platform may be forced to bring action against the Democratic party for breach of promise." The specific promise to which the Post alludes is the promise to put an end to the plunder of the many for the benefit of the few, under the unconstitutional system of protection, and its culminating atrocity, the Mo-

Such similes as the Post uses to enforce its notions of political obligation will not commend themselves to those who take a sober, sensible, and sagacious view of public affairs. The high contracting parties to the pledge to free capital and labor from the shackles of a discriminating tariff were the people of the United States on one side and the Democratic party on the other. The Democratic party pledged itself, and pledged its candidates, to establish a tariff-for-revenue policy, if empowered to do so by the suffrages of the electors.

The necessary authority, not stintingly or begrudgingly, but in surprisingly generous measure, was given in the election of November. Under a banner of a radically reformed system of taxation, the Democrats carried all before them. They elected not only their Presidential candidate, but their Congressional, State, and local candidates in a large majority of the States. The Republicans, stoutly defending protection, were beaten out of their boots.

There has been no breach of the explicit and irrevocable political covenant made between the people of the United States and the Democratic party in November. 1892. There will be no breach, and could be none without irreparable injury to the cause of Democracy. But should there be any attempted evasion of the terms of the compact, the aggrieved and complaining party would be the voters of the United States, and not, as the Washington Post declares, the Chicago platform, which with such succinctness formulated the Democratic promise.

The good faith and fair dealing of the predominant political party in the United States, the ancient and honored party which counts in its membership the great majority of American voters, is not a matter to be treated lightly by any public journal. It is not a subject for comic comparison or jocose remark. The Democracy must keep its pledge faithfully or repudiate it utterly. We see no reason to believe that it will do otherwise than adopt the line of policy it has agreed to put into effect; and the sooner this is done the less injury there will be to business interests by vexatious and unnecessary delays.

Mr. Bland as a Protectionist.

One passage in the speech delivered in the House last week by the Hon. RICHARD P. BLAND, the leader of the free silver forces, has a curious air. "Now you [the Eastern Democracy] can take your choice," said Mr. BLAND, "of sustaining America against England, of sustaining American industries and American laborers against English industries and English laborers, or of our going apart." Whatever may be the value of Mr. BLAND's other arguments, his classifying silver as an American product and silver mining as an American industry to be protected by the Government, seems odd in a Democrat of 1893. To buy silver or to coin it for the purpose of benefiting the persons engaged in its production, of keeping up the profits of mineowners and the wages of miners, seems to be unconstitutional in the light of the Democratic tariff declaration of 1892. Protection is a fraud and a robbery; and how can the Government do that indirectly which it has not the power to do directly, or show to one American product at the Mint a favoritism it has no constitutional power to show to any American product at the Custom House?

Mr. BLAND was not fortunate in this plea for protection and favoritism.

Can a Township Be Guilty of Libel?

The town of Maynard is a municipal corporation situated in the county of Middlesex, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Some time ago this town undertook the construction of certain works to supply the inhabitants with pure and wholesome water. One of the contractors employed was Mr. ARTHUR H. How-LAND. It appears that his method of carrying out his contract did not satisfy the town authorities; and at a town meeting a committee of investigation was appointed to examine into the manner in which the work had been performed. This committee made a report. which was subsequently published by the town, reflecting upon Mr. HowLand's conduct as a contractor; and in consequence of this publication he brought an action against the town for libel, in the Superior Court of the county.

When the case came on to be tried the trial Judge directed a verdict for the dendant, but reserved for the consideration of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts the interesting and important question whether an action for libel could be maintained against a township.

This question has just been answered in the negative by the united voice of the court of last resort in Massachusetts. The Judges of that tribunal say that they have en referred to no case in this country in which an action of libel has been sustained against a city or a town. There are two precedents for such a suit, one in Canada and one in England, but these are declared to have no application in the United States because of the significant differences which exist between municipalities in England or under the English law, and in America.

In Massachusetts and in New England generally, according to this decision, towns are established chiefly for political purposes and for convenience in the administration of government, and so far as their duties are public in this respect, as for example, in the maintenance of schools and the preservation of the public health, they are liable for personal injuries only in cases where the statutes make them responsible. No statute makes any township responsible, as such, for defamatory publications.

which was the subject of complaint in this | it fully. The neglect which left the doors | of the United States, there is not at this time, particular case, the Supreme Court of Mas- | open was the result of a custom prevailing

sachusetts, speaking through Mr. Justice Monroy, uses this language:

"Upon matters which are common to all towns and those which may be called special and local towns those which may be called special and local towns may act at meetings regularly called according to law. All things relating to them are or properly may be subject to the action and consideration of the voters of the town duly assembled in town meetthe voters of the town of the town as meeting is done in a legislative capacity, and not in any sense by it as a political body, or quasi private corporation, winatever may be the subject that is acted upon. The town may, at such meetings, act through committees, as the Legislature does, and may accept or reject, in whole or in part, or recummit or modify in any man-ner, the reports of its committees. When the reports are finally acted on by the town, they become part of the doings of the meetings at which such action took place. The town may print and publish them in whole or in part."

No liability attaches to the township for such a publication any more than a like liability would attach to the city of New York because there might appear in the City Record some libellous statement in the report of an investigating committee of the Board of Aldermen.

In England, municipal corporations resemble private corporations much more nearly than do American townships. They do not embrace general fundamental political divisions of the country, and have not been created by general laws investing them with uniform powers and imposing upon them uniform obligations. Hence it is that the English and Canadian authorities as to the liability of such corporations for libel have no logical application to the case of a township in the United States.

In the Empire State.

Lieut.-Governor WILLIAM F. SHEEHAN of Buffalo was New York's representative on the National Democratic Committee of 1892. Upon him devolved, in the absence of any contest for State officers in New York last year, the general management of the Democratic campaign for the Presidential ticket hereabouts; and so skilfully, patiently, and successfully was the difficult work performed, that the Republicans were outgeneralled at every point, and a sweeping Democratic triumph, of splendid proportions, rewarded efforts begun under conditions complex and unpromising.

The Chairman of the New York State Committee is EDWARD MURPHY, Jr., of the town of Troy, honored by the party he has long and efficiently served, by being elected as a Democratic Senator from this State in January. Senator MURPHY has been managing Democratic campaigns in this State since DANIEL MANNING, alert, aggressive, and vigorous, insensible to opposition and assault, but restive under the chafings of misconstruction and ingratitude, cheerfully laid down the sceptre of party leadership. So well has Senator MURPHY handled the forces of the New York Democracy, so judicious has been his leadership, and so thorough his system of party management, that his record as Chairman is almost unbroken by defeat.

The Empire State is, indeed, now securely Democratic. There are no longer any Republican State officers. The Legislature is Democratic, and from all the fortified positions of State politics in Washington, in Albany, in New York, in Brooklyn, in Buffalo, and in Troy the Republicans have been driven. As a representative political force, the Republican party in New York State, at this moment, predominates only in a few rural communities of diminishing population and declining influence.

There is no national campaign this year. The battle in New York, if a fight whose result is foreshadowed three months in advance can be correctly described as a battle, is for State officers only. Under these circumstances, the published report that Mr. SHERHAN is to succeed Senator MURPHY as Chairman of the State Committee, rivals in erroneousness the simultaneous report that TOM PLATT is going out of politics and is to be succeeded by four statesmen of the Republican amateur league.

No, Senator MURPHY will be found this year, as usual, at the helm of the Democratic ship in New York, directing the State campaign. Mr. Shrehan, who is not a member of the State Committee, will, as heretofore, assist in the hard work always necessary for complete political success. When his colleagues on the National Democratic Committee come to engage in another Presidential campaign, they will probably be eager, as they were a year ago, to intrust the management of party interests in the Empire State to Mr. Sheehan. and they will have no cause to complain of the result.

The distinction between national and State campaigns in New York is clear enough: and under such able chieftains as EDWARD MURPHY, Jr., and WILLIAM F. SHEEHAN the result is the same, that is to say, Democratic victory.

The End of the Nordhoff Legend.

The latest news from Honolulu brought by the steamer which arrived at San Francisco on Aug. 12 shows that the Provisional Government is in excellent financial condition, and that the people of all the islands are paying their taxes readily in spite of the prophecies of Mr. CHARLES NORDHOPP. There could be no surer proof of the confidence of the Hawaiian Islands in the Provisional Government than the solid financial standing which it has already attained. The hopes and intrigues of the royalists were very largely "bluff," and it is not surprising to notice that there has been "a great abatement in the hopeful expressions of the royalists since the departure of Nordhoff and Spheckels."

Mr. SPRECKELS seems to have set to work to make public opinion just as he would sugar, and his Californian friend, Mr. NORDHOFF, has been useful to him in that business, but the usefulness is past now. Mr. SPRECKELS and Mr. NORDHOFF tried to manufacture in Hawaii the opinion that the United States are opposed to appexation, and in the United States the opinion

that Hawaii is opposed to annexation. The experiment has falled. Hawaii knows that the United States cannot and will not be a party to the restoration of monarchy in Hawali, and the United States know the actual situation in Hawaii. Mr. CHARLES NORDHOFF has shown an unfortunate propensity for Spreckels, and Spreckels has shown his usual propensity for the interests of Spreckers. This singular pair form the chief support of Hawaiian royalty.

The Bulkhead Doors.

A practical lesson drawn by our Navy Department from the loss of the British battle ship Victoria off Tripoli, is that on all our cruisers the water-tight compartments

must be kept closed while at sea. Exactly what part the leaving open of the Victoria's bulkhead doors played in the overturning of the vessel may never be known. The evidence is clear that some of those doors were open, and that a hurried order to shut them was given, when the ship was struck by the ram of the Camperdown; but the Captain of the Victoria could not say whether his order was executed. The quick listing of the ship, however, tends With respect to such a publication as that I to show that there was no time to execute

on other ships no less than on the Victoria, and in our navy as well as in the British.

Secretary HERBERT has acted wisely. therefore, in putting what is unquestionably one of the clearest morals of this calamity into the form of permanent instructions for our own navy. That the new order to keep the bulkhead doors closed at sea will cause a good deal of discomfort, especially in tropical latitudes, where all the ventilation possible is coveted, there is no doubt, and there may be a good deal of grumbling over it. It is said that a peculiarly disagreeable experience of its workings has already been the lot of the gunboat Concord on her way through the Red Sea to the Indian Ocean. Other vessels cruising in the West Indies and elsewhere will have a like experience; but that the new rule is judicious no one will deny. Wherever there is a possibility at sea of collision with another vessel or with anything on or under the water, this safeguard must not be abandoned. In the British manceuvres, where so many ships were assembled and in motion, the neglect to keep the water-tight doors closed was a source of peril whose gravity is clearly enough appreciated now, although up to that time a careless custom had caused it to be overlooked.

Perhaps had rules prevailed by which, whenever the compartments were opened. under circumstances obviously safe, a force of men and officers had been specially assigned to the sole duty of guarding them. so as instantly to close them at signal, still more stringent regulations would not now be thought necessary. But as it is, we may expect that hereafter there will at least be no disaster in our own navy attributable to leaving open water-tight compartments, which have been expressly constructed for keeping the ships affoat.

Congress, as to its religious preferences, seems to be Methodist in both branches, for the Rev. Mr. Hanwar, elected chapisin of the House, is, like his predecessor, who has become the chapism of the Senate, a minister of that faith. He is a member of the Methodist Church South.—Time.

The Presbyterians were to the fore under Harmson, who was himself an orthodox Presbyterian. President CLEVELAND, also, is of the Presbyterian persuasion, even though the Senate and the House, both of which are Democratic, seem to have very marked Methodistical tendencies.

New York likes parades. It would be a fine thing if the 25,000 or 30,000 members of the New York State Firemen's Association who are to be at the Coney Island convention this week, were to show this town what a real oldstyle grand firemen's parade signifies. Truly, HARRY HOWARD and his friends; but lots of others would like to take a look at them in this place, right in front of the City Hall, and along the line of march through Broadway. the Bowery, and down to the Battery, and up town. All the first-class engine companies, as well as the hose companies and the hook and ladder companies, ought to be on hand. There will be a constant run of choers for them especially for the veterans, all along the whole way, and on both sides of the streets, unless we are mistaken.

Perhaps as many as a score of persons suffering from the contagious and loathsome disease of the scalp known as favus, have been brought to this port within the year. Such people belong to the category of the excluded, and by special order of the Treasury landing hereafter. This is a proper order: and, if Commissioner SENNER fails to see to its enforcement. Dr. JENEINS will very surely deal with favus cases upon his own official responsibility.

If the disease shall be introduced into this country, it may ret become as prevalent here as it is in Poland. Keep watch for favus, not less than for cholera, typhus, small-pox, or yellow fever.

We learn from the Montreal papers that over 6,000 of the Canadians resident in the New England States have returned to Canada within the past few weeks, on account of the closing of the mills and factories in which they were employed. We do not like to lose these nonest, industrious, and peaceful people, who have been very welcome immigrants. But we guess they will not stay in Canada very long. Things will brighten up here after a while: the mills and factories will start up again; the Canadians will come back to work. While staying in this country they have found out that it is better than Canada for them. They have left it in sorrow; they will return to it in happiness. All that they need at any time is a word of invitation from this side of the line.

It is because the ravages of the yellow fever in the South had been so great in other years, that the report of the existence of two cases of it in Pensacola last week raised a panic that extended from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, caused the Pensacolians to take to flight, and led to their exclusion from nearly every place to which they fied. Memories of the havor that had been wrought by the disease in past years in Charleston, Mobile, Savannah, New Orleans, Galveston, and other cities of the Southern seaboard came to every nind, striking terror all around. Fortunately the disease has not spread in Pensacola or

About a fortnight ago we gave a list of five or six Southern seaports to which cases of yellow fever had been brought this summer by ships from Cuba and Brazil. One of these ports was Brunswick, Ga., and it is from this port that we now again hear of two or more cases of the disease.

The danger may of course be exaggerated. but we cannot be surprised that it raises alarm. The very prompt and very energetic action of the Marine Hospital Board has done much to allay this alarm, and we must sarnestly hope that, through the agency of the Board, the yellow fever will be prevented from gaining a foothold this summer in any part of the South.

There has not been any serious fighting in Brazil since the capture of the rebellious naval commander, Admiral WANDENKOLK, month ago. There is danger that the upris ing of the Radical party in several of the States of Argentina may result in the overthrow of the Federal Government. There is a probability that the intrigues of the new President of Nicaragua in Honduras may bring about a conflict between these two powers. There is reason to apprehend that the revolt in Veneziela may become even more serious than it was at the close of July. There are negotiations in progress between Chili and Peru for the settlement of the territorial dispute beween them. There are reports from Colombia that the insurrection of which we have had news is but a petty affair. There are despatches from Uruguay and Paraguay which give ground for hope that both of these powers will yet be able to avoid a collision with the incensed Government of President Parxoro. There are advices from Quito that Ecuador will not take part in any of the quarrels of her neighbors, even under serious provocation. There s a strong desire in Costa Rica for the maintenance of peace under the dictatorship of Rodsiguez. There was a confession of guilt made by the two military conspirators against the life of President Banuos of Guatemaia, both of whom have been shot. There is a period of quietude in Salvador, the maintenance of which, however, is rendered uncertain by President Ezera's ambition to make himself dictator of the five republics of Central America. There has not been any sign of the disturbance of the peace in Mexico, our esteemed neighbor, since the Garzaist rebels

gentina, a war that can be regarded as por-tentous, though all of them, with the excep-tion of Mexico, stand toward each other in a menacing and belligerent attitude.

The pressure upon the President's mind and time in these days makes it impossible for him even to listen to the arguments over the boundary dispute between Brazil and Argenting, in which he is the chosen arbitrator. The Commissioners from these two powers in Washington must therefore exercise nationed until he can give them attention. aware that the case is important, that it is ready for presentation, that the Commissioners on both sides are anxious to take up the argument, and that the judgment of the arbitrator ought to rendered as soon as possible. But, for all that, the consideration of the 'Misiones" question must be postponed, as even more serious questions demand the President's attention. We have no doubt that as soon as appropriate financial legislation shall be enacted by Congress, and the special session shall be brought to an end, the boundary dispute between the two South American Governments will be taken up for arbitration by the President of the United States.

For the sake of justice, people should not be deceived in regard to the trouble over back rights at Niagara Falls. A thoughtless traveller might pray for the inoffensive sounding MILLER & BRUNDAGE Company in their fight to keep the "Niagara Falls hackmen" out of the New York Central's station, but there is probably no difference between the parties in either virtue or humanity. It used to be that whoever took a back in Ningara must give up all he had, and we imagine it to be still the same, whether one hires from a "company or an individual hackman who pirates about on his own hook.

The 300 Leghorn naval cadets aboard the Italian war ships in the North River, are about as fine-looking a body of young men as could be seen anywhere. We cannot doubt that during their stay in this country, the Commander would be pleased to permit them to engage in competitive exercises with the eadets of our naval school at Annapolis. Both the Americans and the Italians might learn something from such interesting exercises. It is for the Italians to invite friendly competition.

The President's Health

From the Post-Express.

Mr. Cleveland, on leaving Washington for his seaside cottage, has issued a statement to the public, in the way of an excuse for his deserting the capital at an important crisis, when, pursuant to his call. Congress has just assembled in special session.

He says, in explanation: "I am going back

to my summer home at the seashore because I am not sufficiently rested from the strain to which I have been subjected since the 4th of March to fit me to again assume the duties and labors which await me here. I have been counselled, by those whose advice I cannot disregard, that the further rest I contemplate is absolutely necessary to my health and strength."

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If the President's condition be really as he describes it, then it is plain that there is some foundation for the stories current about a serious break in his health.

The notion that he has been overworked is without the support of a single fact. The Irasident has been in office only a little over four months. He has not been subject to any "strain" connected with his position: for he has done nothing but appoint a moderate number of political friends to office. There was a rush of office seekers at the beginning of his term, but as soon as he got tired of it he denied admission to the general public. He took up his residence in the country and drove in the the White House in the morning and home again in the afternoon. He went away on several fishing trips; and for more than a month he has been yachting, fishing, and resting at his summer home. No President ever paid more attention to his own comfort or took his official duties easier. There was more anxiety and effort crowded into a single week of Lincoln's Administration than into the whole of Mr. Cleveland's official life.

The inference is unavoidable that unless Mr. Cloveland be misled as to his condition the cause lies in some weakness in his constitution rather than in any strain of overwork. We trust that he is leaving the post of duty under a delusion on this point, for though an earnest critic of his public career, we would hear with regret of any such personal misfortune as a fallure of his health or strength.

THE ISSUE JOINED.

Democrats and Republicans Agree as to the Campaige in Ohio. From the Philadelphia Record.

In nominating Lawrence T. Neal as candidate for Governor of Ohio the Democratic Convention at Cin-cinnati fulfilled the promise of the party leaders that there should be a straight-out campaign on welldefined party issues, with the platform of the national Democracy, as enunciated last year at Chilors of the State.

From the Albany Argu The Democrats have accepted the gage on the exact erms offered. Lawrence T. Neal if not the author, was at least the principal advocate at Chicago of the tariff plank in the Democratic platform. He is even mor extreme in his tariff views than is there expressed that fact makes the distinction between him and Mo-Kinley all the more distinct.

From the Philadelphia Public Ledger and Daily Transcript. The issue is joined in Ohio by the nomination of Lawrence T, Neal on the Democratic ticket for Gov-ernor in opposition to William McKinley, the Republi-can nomines. The latter is for a high protective tarif, while Neal supports a tariff for revenue only, and is the author of the tariff plank in the Democratic nations platform. The State campaign will be fought on national issues almost exclusively, and the result as o which there can be little doubt, will be awaite

From the Rochester Democrat and Chro The issue is fairly joined, and the struggle in Ohio will be watched with the deepest interest as the precursor of the greater struggle which is to follow.

From the Pittsburgh Disputch The followers of Major McKinley are satisfied to fight t out along this line, and Mr. Neal, who has the courage to stand by his convictions at all times and places. seems equally willing. Consequently a strong and rigorous campaign may be looked for, and, whatever he verdie: may be, it will likely have an influence when the matter of tariff legislation is reachd later along.

Faith in Mr. Cleveland's Honosty.

From the St. Paul Daily Globe. We shall be bitterly disappointed if Mr. Cleveland should, by any act of his, show that he is not in sym pathy with the purpose of the Convention to wipe out entirely from our tariff laws the principle of protection, removing from them all protection save that un woldable "incidental protection," which follows any ariff as a shadow follows its substance.

Housety Is Also Best Policy. From the Columbia Herald, Columbia, Ma

Let the Demogratic party keep faith with the people To do otherwise is not only bad politics; it is downight dishonesty. Broken piedges invite defeat; they bring disaster and

Nothing is gained by dodging issues. Everything is ost when principles are sacrificed, Remember the platform. Time to Act.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Hawaii is to become a part of the United States or ise our country will appear to great disadvantage in he eyes of the world. There is nothing for Uncle Sam o do except to speak the needed word. No nation on he face of the globe will dare to say "Nay." The time or dilly-dailying over this matter has passed. Let us act.

The Sun and Some Boston Newspapers. From the Lowell Evening Star. The more we study it, the more intense is our admir

tion for the ability and scope of Tax New York Sun. It leads the newspapers of the country in editorial fineiess. All the "great journals" of Boston are made up f ideas stolen from Tax Scs. Read Tax Scs of to-da and you will see the ideas advanced by the New Yorker disguised in the Boston papers of to-morrow and masquerading as original with the Beantown imitators.

A Battallon from Four Regiments.

To the Editor of The Sun—Nr. In regard to sending the Seventh Regiment to Chicago next menth, would t not be a good idea to have a battalion made up from the four principal regiments in the First and Second brigads, namely, the Seventh, Thirteenth, Twenty-second, and Twenty-third, so and represent the C. G. S., N. Y., instead of the Seventh alone ! were defeated and dispersed last spring.

Taking all the countries that lie to the south of the United States, there is not at this time, in any one of them, not even in Brazil or Ar-

BATTLE RECORDS ON FLAGS. How the Regiments of Our Army Were Formed-The Question of Budges.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The War Department has under consideration a project of compiling in General Orders the names of the battles that may properly be inscribed on the colors of regiments and on guidons. Existing regulations provide for these inscriptions, which nave always been cherished: but there is felt

to be a need of revision and tabulation. There are interesting differences in this respect between the regiments. The infantry, for example, comprised, before the civil war, only ten regiments. Nine others were added in 1861, and each of these contained three battalions, so that after the war the nine second battalions were reorganized as independent regiments, forming the Twentieth to the Twenty-eighth Regiment inclusive, while the nine third battallons formed the Twentyninth to the Thirty-seventh inclusive. That allowed many promotions and appointments for war services, and Congress also, in 1800, added eight new infantry regiments, making forty-five in all. In due time came consolidations, the result being our present twenty-five regiments. These changes must evidently be considered in making up the battle record for the flags.

In the first ten infantry regiments there were also marked differences. The First, or-ganized in 1790; the Second, in 1791, and the Fourth, in 1796, all have to their credit battles of the war of 1812, as well as of the Florida. Mexican, and civil wars. So, also, it is with the Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh, organized under the act of 1812. But the Third, though organized in 1790, begins its battle record fifty years later, with Resaca de la Palma. The Eighth, formed in 1838, took part in the Mexican war. but the Ninth and Tenth were not organized until 1855. Accordingly, we find Lundy's Lane, La Cole Mill, Chippewa, Queenstown,

but the Ninth and Tenth were not organized until 1855. Accordingly, we find Lundy's Lane, La Cole Mill, Chippewa, Queenstown, and other engagements of the second war with Great Britain on the battle roils of some of these regiments. We also find Okeschobe and other combats in East Florida, Yet, as has been seen, all after the Eighth Regiment can reckon battles of the civil war only. It is a little curious that the Ninth Infantry was not in action at all between 1841 and 1835, having been stationed on the Pacific coast throughout that period. But Company H had previously fought the Indians at White liver, and the regiment was engaged at Spokane.

Turning to the artillery, we find the First Regiment, which was organized in 1808, present in 1812 at Queenstown, and afterward at York, Fort George, La Cole Mill, and Fort Erie. The Second, Third, and Fourth Artillery were organized under the act of 1821, and, with the First, have credit for the East Florida campaigns, at Withiacoochie liver, and so on. They also share the giories of Paio Alto, Researed ola Palma, Monteray, Buena Vista, Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Churubusco, Molino del Rey, and Chapultepec. The Fifth Artillery was organized in 1861, and thus confines it battle record to the civil war.

Our first cavalry regiment, originally the First Dargoons, was not organized until 1833, the Second Dragoons following in 1834. They have the Florida campaigns on their list, as well as the subsequent wars, while the Third Cavalry, at first called the Mounted Riflemen, formed in 1846, began its record in Mexico. The Fourth and Fifth Cavalry, originally known as the First and Second, were only formed in 1853, but have Indian hostilities, as well as the battles of the civil war on their roll. The Sixth was formed in 1840 and 1851, so that its battle record extends from Vera Cruz and Cerro Gordo to Cold Harbor and Petersburg. It would be a long story to rehearse the combats of the civil war in which existing organizations took part; but it is quite evident that, wit

ture of the hill of Chapultepec.

In the British infantry regiments may also be found special privileges granted to medify the uniform in certain slight particulars, these having been accorded long ago and kept up as a distinctive mark. And throughout there is a desire to give the men, as well as the officers, a natty look, so that they may take a pride in their uniform. The care exercised by the French and other nations in this particular is well known, and beyond question it is care well laid out and amply repaid.

THE RAJAH WILL REVIEW THEM. A Parade of the Military at the World's Fatr in His Honor,

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.-Another big crowd saw the Fair to-day. It is thought probable that during this week a greater number of persons will visit Jackson Park than in any pre vious week. The record from last Monday until Saturday night showed an average of more than 100,000 paid admissions daily. The increase is largely due to the Ceremonies Committee, who have arranged a programme of special days. The feature of to-day's entertainment was the concert by the Midway people in Festival Hall. The weather was perfect. There was music of many kinds. The performance was the first of a series of concerts intended to illustrate the music of various nations, and at the same time to prove a

ous nations, and at the same time to prove a source of entertainment for visitors. The programme was somewhat after the style of the variety show.

The Raish of Kapurthala will review the military forces at Jackson Park to-morrow afternoon. The procession, which will include Gen. Miles and his staff and all the foreign army and navy people on the grounds, will first parade in the park and then pass in review on the Plaza. The Raish will be in his royal robes and the ten persons of his suite will be in uniform. The Raish's trip down the lagoon, in all the glory of his court regalla, his reception by the military, and the review of the troops will be one of the spectacles of the Exposition. The international regatta will be participated in by all the tribes on the grounds and in the Midway. The contestants will be Esquimaux Laplanders, Indians, Quachuts, Turks, Javanese, Samoans, Singhalese, and other people in their queer-looking boats.

A TENNIS CLUB ROBBED.

The Thief Wore a Member's Tenuis Shoe

Frank Benson, whose father is said to be a commission merchant in Pearl street, this city, was arraigned in the Gates Avenue Police Court Brooklyn, yesterday on a charge of burgary. He was arrested late on Sunday night n his lodging at 1,003 Fulton street by Detec-

in his lodging at 1.003 Furton street by Botter tive O'Nell.

He is charged by the Governors of the Kings County Tennis Club with breaking into the club house at Dean street and Kingston avenue on Friday night and stealing nets, bats, balls, and other portable articles, valued at several hundred dollars. The brisoner wore a pair of lawn tennis shoes belonging to a member of the club when arrested. He pleaded not guilty and was held in \$1.000 hail for examination. Benson is believed to be an assumed name.

SURELY NOT OFFICIAL.

Evidently a Bad Break by the Recognized Organ of the President.

From the Philadelphia Public Ledger and Daily Transcript. The effort to hold Democrate down to the letter of their platform is not likely to succeed. Theoretically platform is a kind f agreement between those wh are to act under a party mame, and in the platform formulate the ideas upon which they agree to act to-gether. But in American political platform is a device to catch votes or to drive them off. The Democratic platform of 1892 was a composite structure. It con-tained "glittering generalities" about silver, with no meaning or any meaning to suit the fancy of the reader, and a tariff plank maliciously worded by the memies of Mr. Cleveland to injure his chances of ele ion. President Cieveland has ignored the letter of both planks, and so also will his locowers, who coustute at least ninety per cent, of the Democratic party

Unquenched Splendor.

From Figur.
In spite of the cry of hard times all the entertaining t Newport this summer has been on a more elaborate scale than ever before

AT GARFIELD BEACH.

Mormon Ladies Bathing in the Sait Lake.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer. SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 8. -Of course, you know that this inland son is salty, but are you aware that it is seven times saltier than the ocean? Why, over one-fifth of the fluid is salt in solution. It doesn't look it. No water was ever brighter in its blues and greens, or more pellueld to look into. But you find out there's something peculiar about it when you go into it. You float here like a cork. miles out of Salt Lake is Garfield Beach, and residents and travellers alike go there

miles out of Sait Lake is Garfield Beach, and residents and travellers alike go there to float; you can't call it swimming. The girls and women make the spectacle. Here, as elsewhere, men don't count for much when it comes to sightliness. At Garfield Boach, resterday I saw hundreds of my sex affeat. The more stylish of the girls wore jaunty blue costumes, usually sleeveless, the skirt reaching to the knees, and blue stockings. A few did without hoslery and bared their pedal extremities from calf to toe. Now, when you go into the surf at Newport or Long Branch the submerged part of rou is invisible. The spectator gets a view of your full length only when you are out on the sand.

At Garfield Beach it is different. The water is clear as crystal, and the floating girls are quite as much in evidence as though they were professional water queens in an illuminated tank. The shallow water, underlaid by sand, is as clear as crystal. There is no surf to toss and simble it into foam. Not so much as a bubble on the surface obscures the floaters.

They lie lazily on their backs, sides, or fronts, as though reclining in water hammers, as though reclining in water hammers, as though reclining in water had nothing so as not to get the water in their mouths, for it is strangling with its sait, though very agreeable to the skin. So you see them couched in water, lolling luxuriousir, chatting with their companions, padding slowly about, and occasionally skylarking.

But indelent enjoyment seems to be the desire of these Sait Lake bathers, and nothing more utterly abandoned to pleasurable inertia can be imagined than yesterday's scene at Garfield Beach. I don't mean to say that the girls went so far as to lorget themsolves in their watery siesta. There was plenty of very careful carelessness in the posses of the pretition ones. The common thoughtiess attitude was comic. It consisted of lying on the back with the head well out of water and the feet nearly so, while the hips sink lower. Thus, as you can easily comprehend, the woman

Lonely Girls Have a Mock Wedding.

Non-the Philadelphia Press.

Wilkesbarke. Aug. 13.—Society in West Pittston, a wealthy and fashionable town nime miles from here, is amused over the escapade last night of twenty prominent young ladles of that pince. The girls of the town, those between 15 and 20 years of age, are a jolly crowd, and are compelled by the lack of young men to amuse themselves to a great extent. Some of the most adventurous a few days ago decided upon a novel entertainment and rapidly completed preparations for the affair, which came off last night. The greatest secreey was maintained, but, unfortunately for the girls, several young men were suspicious of their unusual activity and managed to obtain a clue to their object—mock marriage.

It was held at the home of Miss Genevieve Rommel, and was a complete success. Ten of the girls were attired in men's suits, three being in full dress. The ceremony was performed in regular style. A temporary altar was formed by a table, the minister stood waiting as the bridal party entered the room, the bride leaning on the arm of her protended father and the brides maid following. Then came six ushers in male attire. The groom and his best man met them at the altar, where the mock ceremony was performed with all due solumnity.

Unfortunately for the girls, three young men who had discovered their secret watched the proceedings with a great deal of interest, and From the Philadelphia Press.

who had discovered their secret watched the proceedings with a great deal of interest, and the whole town soon heard of it. The poor girls are now in a very embarrassing situa-tion; their parents are angry and shocked, and they are afraid to venture on the street to face the laughter of the people.

She Caught Fish. From the Sax Francises Chronicia.

A correspondent in St. Helena sends this fish story: "Some weeks ago," the writes, "a party of seven, including myself, were enjoying an outing on Deer Creek, in Wasco county, Or., about eight miles from The Dalles. While there we thought we would show the natives how to fish. My friend, ex. Marshal Brennard of Scio, in just two hours and fifteen minutes, caught 170 trout weighing 203 pounds. We took the fish into town and bragged not a little about our wonderful catch. To our great surprise the old inhabitants didn't share in our enthusiasm, and pityingly said: "Boys, go up to the narrows and learn how to catch lish."

"Well, up to the narrows we went, and the sight which met our eyes I will never forget. And yet it didn't amount to much. We simply saw a homely suaw standing on the edge of a rock and holding in her hand a seven-foot pole, attached to which was a willow hoop and a bit of sack arranged to form a sort of dipnet. You may not believe what followed, but it is Gospel truth, every word. That fair maiden of the North time and time again doused her crude not in the waters of the Columbia litiver, and every time brought three, four, or more silver sides, weighting from four to eight pounds each. We watched that squaw she landed them was a revelation." From the San Francisco Chronicia. catch fish for three mortal hours, and the way she landed them was a revelation."

The Dog Held Fast to the Basket,

A little girl and a big Newfoundland dog came through Steuben Park yesterday. The little girl was carrying papa's dinner, and the big dog was caring for both. The little girl thought she would teach her companion to be useful, so as they entered the park she placed the handle of the dinner basket in his mouth. He trotted along quite proudly, and when he came to the sparking fountain and the cool looking pool beneath it the noble animal resisted the temptation to drop the basket for the pleasures the water offered him. He was too trud. He'd take on: of that basket if the pool troze over! Well, he would just wade through. He'd take the basket with him, where it would be safe. So he walked carefully through and cooled papa's dinner in sparkling cool water. He ducked his head, but he never let go of that basket committed to his faithful care. He did not tarry long, either, but came out, shook himself and the basket dry, and trotted along "feeling better, thank you." From the Uties Observer

Riotous Straw Riders at Asbury Park.

From the Philadelphia Press ASBURY PARE, Aug. 11.—The noisy straw riders have been called down by the police. Every evening straw-ride parties are formed at the hotels, and the voung felks who participate vie with each other in making hideous noises as they are driven through the streets of the town. Complaints were made to the authorities that the racket disturbed the slumber of the order-loving cottagers; so orders were issued to silence the merry makers. The young folks think the officials are awful mean for interfering with their pleasure, and there is talk of defying the bluecoats and making a test case, should the violators of the new order be apprehended.

Treasure Rooms in Steamships. From the Argement.

The safe or treasure rooms of the leading transatiantic steamers are interesting structures. They are so attfully concealed and contrived and so strongly built that, with a single exception—that of a Pacific liner carrying gold dust on a long voyage—they have never been robbed. In some vessels these safe vaults are placed amidships, in some aft; but they are always at the bottom of the ship, below everything else, and practically right on the keel. The room is generally some eight or ten feet square and high, and built of iron plates three or four inches thick, and it is furnished with such a formidable array of locks, bolts, and bars as to strike dismay to the hearts of even the deftest and most experienced burglars.

Slander From the Pulpit, From the Con ier Jou nal.

A preacher at Lafayette, Ind. is reported to have about broken up his church the other day by saying in a sermon that "God made the earth in six days and then He rested; then lie made man and rested again; then He made woman, and since that time neither God nor man has had a rest." An Aged Fisherman's Big Haul. From the Partland Daily Press.

Uncle Timothy Dyer, the oldest resident of Vinalhaven, caught a halibut weighing 322 pounds to-day. The catch was from a small boat, the volorable fisherman being obliged to tow the big lish ashore. Uncle Dyer 18 92 years of age. years of age.

Things Would be Different. From the Chicogo Daily Tribune Proud Young Woman-No! I wouldn't marry you if you were the last man in the world. Fond Youth trejected but not crushed)—You can bet your awest life you wouldn't! I'd have too good an assortment to select from.

Not Out This Time.

From the Washington Evening Star

the Philadelphia Pres

"John," she said reproachfully, as he came home at 2 A. M., "you have been out again." "No, my dear: 'pon honor. This time I was in eleven dollars.

NATIONAL GUARD DISCIPLINE, Capt, Cobin of the Seventy-first Fined-Capt,

Two court martial cases of interest to National Guardsmen have been decided. The first is that of Capt, Israel Jones Cobin of Company G. Seventy-first Regiment, who was tried before a general court martial last June, charged with a violation of paragraphs 40 and

119 of the Military Code.

It was charged that Capt. Cobin had enlisted a recruit under the age of 21 without the consent of his parents, and that he had sent forth a paper that had been changed after it was sworn to. Capt. Cobin's defence was that the recruit Drews had represented himself as 21, and several months afterward, when he wanted to get out of the regiment, declared he had enlisted before legal age. Ex-Sergeant Cauldwell, a friend of Drews, testified in support of the charge. In cross-examination this witness admitted that he had pawned his uniform and had been dropped from the rolls. had borrowed money from the Captain and had spent it on the race track, and that he had

lied to the Cantain. The decision of the court was that Capt. Cobin be fined \$50 and that he be repremanded in orders. The composition of the court was Major Hart, Twenty-second Regiment: Capt. Wilson, Second Battery; Capt. Keck, Seventy-

Wilson, Second Battery; Capt. Keck, Seventy-first Regiment; Capt. Clayton, Thirteenth Regiment; Capt. Tues, Signal Corps, and Major Van Duzer, Judze Advoente.

The second case, which was tried before the same court, was that of Capt. William A.Cornell, Company H. Eighth Regiment. Major Henry Chauncey charged that Capt. Cornell had failed to manceuvre properly the reserves he was in command of, and that when he questioned Capt. Cornell, the latter left his command without orders and went back to the armory. Lieut. Richmond and several other witnesses corroborated Major Chauncey's testimenty.

Capt. Cornell endeavored to show that Major Chauncey had merely designated the companies which were to constitute the firing line

Capt. Cornell endeavored to show that Major Chauncey had merely designated the companies which were to constitute the firing line and reserve, without saying who should command the reserve or what the reserve should do. His defence also included the charge that Major Chauncey had sworn at the Captain and had relieved him of command. Several witnesses testified that the Major used oaths in reprimanding Capt. Cornell.

The court decided that Capt. Cornell should be dismissed. The Commander-in-Chief has approved both decisions.

Capt. Cornell obtained notoriety recently by running away with Rebecca Berghoid to Chicago, where Miss Berghoid was found in a hotel with her throat cut after Cornell had deserted her.

LETTER FROM A PLUMP MUGWUMP He Can't Hustle and He Wants a Sit-down

The crop of applicants for jobs under the new Collector hasn't been affected by the drought. Private Secretary Smith, who is acting as receiving clerk, got more than fifty letters yesterday and besides as many personal applications. One man wrote that he was fat. He knew, he said, that hustling was requisite in the Custom House, but he was so fat that he couldn't hustle. Nevertheless, he was a Mugwump, and had been a Mugwump all his life, and it was about time he was recognized, he said. While he was sorry he couldn't hustle, he felt he could take a job that required sit-

ting down. One man who came in said to Mr. Smith:

I want a job."
What kind of a job?" asked Mr. Smith. 'Oh. anything."
'Well, can you pass a civil service examina-

"Well, can you pass a civil service examination?"
"I guess so."
Mr. Smith sent the applicant to the civil service room for examination. One hour later
the man appeared again at Mr. Smith's desk.
"Well, have you decided what place you
want?" asked Mr. Smith.
"Oh, I don't know; I guess assistant cashier
would about suit me. Is that a civil service
place?"

would about suit me. Is that a civil serplace?"
"No." said Mr. Smith. "It isn't a civil service place, but it's already been applied for.
How would messenger suit you?"
"Well. I don't know." said the applicant. "Is
that a civil service place?
Mr. Smith told him it wasn't. "Well." said
the man. "I guess I'll take it."
"We'll put you on the list." said Mr. Smith.
"And I don't get the job now?" demanded
the man.

And I don't get the job now?" demanded the man.

He went away sorrowful, and a moment later his place was taken by a man who wanted Smith's job. There were a lot of that kind. Among the visitors who saw the Collector yesterday were Congressman Timothy J. Campbell, J. Rhinelander Dillon, and Congressman Ryan of Westchester.

JOSEPH STONE'S INSANITY.

Caused, His Brothers Say, by the Clubbing He Received from Policeman Bush.

Dexter and Edward Stone, who are law partners of Commissioner of Accounts Wahle assert that their Brother Joseph, a clerk, 19 years old, who lives at 229 Third avenue, is insane in the Bloomingdale Asylum from the effects of a clubbing which he received at the hands of Policeman Bush of the Fifth street

The alleged clubbing took place in April. while Bush was taking young Stone to the station from East Fourteenth street, where he had been arrested for disorderly conduct. Bush was in plain clothes, and Stone refused to go with him. The next morning Stone was discharged in the Essex Market Court.

Since that time he has complained of pains in his head, and he was sent up the State to recuperate. When he returned last Wednesday he acted so strangely that he was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and he was transferred from that place to Bloomingdale on Saturday. Pollceman Bush says he did not club Stone and did not have a club that night, being in citizen's dress. He says Stone was released at Essex Market through political influence.

Dr. Douglass of Bellevue says he does not believe Stone was made insane by a clubbing. Bush was in plain clothes, and Stone refused

SUNBEAMS. -There was a discussion about dogs in an up-town hotel corridor the other day, and a Westerner was ex-tolling his pointer, when a Kentucky man asked for the floor to tell about the late Senator Beck's prize dog. which he mentioned as a good sample of the Kentucky article. One day, so the Senator used to relate, he was walking along the atreets of Louisville with his pointer. The dog began to point at a man looking in a store window. The animal wouldn't budge, and the Senator, being curious to know what was fascinating the dog. asked the man his name. "Partridge," was the reply,
—Old travellers look back with regret at the brevity of some of the best friendships they ever knew. They

best know the opuience of good fellowship that is dis-covered on trains and steamers, and the fleeting character of it. They find men who are companionable and entertaining, they take dinner with them and share a bottle in the dining car, they play enchre and poker in the smoker, they like them almost well enough to ask them to their houses for a summer, but these friends drop off at stations on the way, and they never know their histories, circumstances, and callings, perhaps not even their names. -A Vermont clergyman was appealed to by three of

bis townsmen to "go and work a witch hazel" over a spot on Ludiow Mountain, near Rutiand, where it was asserted, in tradition, that Spaniards had buried a treasure before the Revolution. They informed him that a clergyman could, by virtue of his profession, "work" the hazel wand better than any one cise. The wand is supposed to point to hidden gold when carried lightly in the hand. The clergyman gave them a lecture on the folly of their wish and they left him to d κ the mountain over alone. If they have met with inca they have not told him of it.

-When Emperor William tasted the food of his sailors on board his yacht at Cowes, he did only what is prescribed in the United States many and probably every navy in the world. When the Italian man-of-war, the iovanni Bausan, lay at the Brooklyn Navy Vard, tie young gentleman acting as officer of the deck on a vertain day excused himself to a visitor and turned aside to taste with due solemnity a portion of the sailors' noon-day meal, held up to him on dock. The same thing occurs at early morning, when coffee is seried, and at night when the sallors have supper. The officer of the deck is the representative of the commander. and when the former tastes the satiors' food he does it vicariously for the latter. Emperor William inersity did for bimself what the United States naval color

mander does through the officer of the deck. -Mr. Campbell, the big rancher of Texas, whose scheme for exterminating coyotes by inoculating them with the mange was men toned in The Era not but; ago, reports that the plan promises success. His plan is to catch weives or coroles, in a trap and put them to a corral with a dog badly affected with the mange, and after they have become in eried to turn them loose to spread the disease. It is said the disease is incural's.

Mr. Campbell has infected and turned loose about twenty coyoles and wolves in this way in three or four menths. He has not yet found any dark wolves, but he has trapped several that had the disease in an advanced stage from which he can be a spreading. He was nothing but a garantees. spreading. He says nothing but a carmyonanimal will take the disease, and consequently there no danger to stock in spreading it. Wolves and corhave greatly increased in recent years in apit-All the world's a stage and all the numerous doctors merely ushers both ways. attempts to elean them out, and stockmen are well-

ing Mr. Campbell's sche as with great interest